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SIR: I find an article going the round of the New York papers, copied from *The Daily Times*, from an attaché in Government service, traveling abroad a most ambiguous personage it seems to me, but said to be a "gentleman of good judgment, mature reflection, and keen observation." The source from which he has obtained his information is not a mystery to me, or to any one on board. And if we are not greatly mistaken, this gentleman of keen observation

not occupied much in traveling. I for one was torn that some misrepresentations might have found their way into our American papers; that the fact of Kossuth leaving us at Gibraltar might have been construed by those who had not an opportunity to know his reasons. But I must confess I was ill-prepared for him; such of us as a "shaking and denouncing of the first water," and his companions who have thrown themselves with glory at home, and who passed through a long and painful captivity, are now the honored guests of our nation, to filly man, consisting of John Tuckers, and Garrison.

one of the officers of the ship, I thought before expressing
Stiles, you will have an opportunity of inquiring of the
officers themselves." We hope you will do so, and all others
at all interested in this matter. We invite them to come on
board the *Mississippi*, converse with the officers, and ascertain
if "they are ready to tear their hair out by the roots
from sheer mortification and shame." This whole letter is

one of the most remarkable falsehoods I have ever read. Fortunately, we would be difficult to fool, the who were the associates of this "gentleman of keen observation," and who among the officers could have matched him with such a collection of false, garbled statements. He has been in communication, directly or indirectly, with some of us. This is most evident, for he has gone back with us to Envy.

It is false that Koserov announced at Sverdlovsk with his speeches, and that he intended to land there, contrary to the express agreement with the Turkish Government. Mr.

Limant, an Italian, who, meeting in the capacity of his secretary,—was visited by several of his friends. There were a number of Italian refugees at Smyrna and they wished to see Kousheri ashraf. But he never expressed the least desire to fulfil at Smyrna and made no speeches but what he made in the course of his ordinary conversation, with three or four gentlemen who were introduced to him by Mr. Limant. It is said that a life of excitement was created there to

our arrival. Was Kossov to blame for this? If he is to be made responsible for an expression of sympathy, made by those who were then suffering exile, for the very same cause for which he himself had perished fortune, life and country?

He is most unwarrantably accused of getting up an excitement at Spezia, which alarmed the authorities. Can anything be more ridiculous? We arrived at Spezia and were quarantined for ten days. As soon as the news reach-

and the city, about thirty gentlemen came down to the ship in boats, and passing, cheered Kosarum. We had been a long time at sea, and were now in quarantine; and any one acquainted with the monotonous routine on ship board, knows how a little incident of this sort will be magnified into one of great importance. Kosarum appeared on the poop, thanked them for their sympathy, and spoke altogether not over a dozen words to them. How could he have

done less! Released as he was from captivity, arriving in a friendly port, and the citizens merely passing the ship, waving their hats, and crying "Viva Kossuth!" is it a crime that he should have said: "Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind expression of sympathy!" This attitude of "cool judgment" forgets that the representatives of a great nation had placed a national vessel at his disposal, to convey him to our country, the greatest honor which could have been shown to him.

and that our people were ready to receive him with open arms; that at this moment he was a guest of our nation, enjoying its hospitality; and if, in entering a foreign port, a few poor Italians wish to testify the least sympathetic admiration for a man for whom we are doing so much—it is a crime—will alarm the authorities—and Kossova, the innocent cause of this, is accused of creating popular excitement, and making use of this for the purpose of a revolutionary crusade!

When we arrived at Marseilles, Kossert applied to the *Prefet* for permission to pass through France. This application was sent through the American Consul. The answer, an official reply to an official document, was addressed to the Consul in return by the *Prefet*. Mr. Horan knew that he was merely constituted an intermediary—his but nothing to do with the *Prefet's* reply to Kossert, and promptly forwarded it to him. The baseness of the French govern-

ment, in refusing him permission to pass through their territory, it was impossible to excuse. Mr. Latham, with Kossov's permission, enclosed the letters, without comment, to the Editor of *Le Peuple*, who published them, with very appropriate remarks. Did not Kossov have a right to do what he pleased with his own letters? But our respectable Consul was compromised, with his dear friend the *Peuple*, and in order to exculpate himself, and it was done without his

knowledge or consent; and took the responsibility upon himself to accuse the guest of our nation of having compromised the banner which afforded him protection. The people of Marseilles had remained perfectly quiet until this remark had been made public; they knew that Kossern was merely to pass through France, and they did not wish to interfere with the government. I know that a number of prominent men at Marseilles called upon Kossern, and asked him if it

The moment the answer of the magnanimous LIEUTENANT was received, Kossuth's hotel was surrounded by immense crowds of people, and when he left for the boat, to return to the ship, accompanied by one of our officers, the police had great difficulty in clearing a way for him. He was enthusiastically cheered as he again embarked, driven from

For the two evenings that we remained after this, our ship was surrounded with boats, bands of music serenaded us and crowds sang the inspiring *Marseillaise*. When we left the harbor, it seemed the whole population of the city had assembled on the new mole in which we were anchored, and as we got under weigh, our ship was repeatedly cheered in connection with Kossuth. So far from our having been a

object of dread our ship was everywhere hailed with delight. Never has an American vessel been greeted in the Mediterranean with more enthusiasm. The *atlantic* was disgusting and mortified. Poor, sensitive fellow! I, for one, was proud that I was attached to a ship dispatched upon such a glorious mission, and receiving the cheers and blessings of thousands whenever we went. I believe, candidly, that the only two men in Marseilles who were in fear of us, were

As to our leaving Spzama and Marseilles, it was owing entirely to causes independent of this. It was the object of Carr. Long to avoid coming on our coast later in the season than was necessary, and in consequence, every dispatch was used to be able to leave Gibraltar as early as the middle

October. And now a few words as to the propriety of Kossuth leaving our ship, and going to England previous to his visiting the United States. His reasons for this cannot be questioned. They were sent to our Government long before the arrival of this ship at Constantinople; and, in justice to Kossuth, they should be made public. He declared frequently on board, that his personal wishes called him

America, but not his individuality, was absorbed in the duties of his fatherland. If he was to proceed at once to America, he could remain but a short time, and it was a desire so to arrange his affairs as to permit him to remain as long as possible. It is well known that the American Government have spread the report, through their ministry of war, that he was gone to America to fight, to endeavor to force their people if not into a revolution, before peace

ments were injured, (in which case they would inevitably be destroyed,) or to extend to their minds the last English hope of freedom. But going to England, and placing his poor children there to be educated, was a sure realization of his intention to ransom. Rossetti does not make a secret of his wish to emigrate with Mazzini and Lizzie. Rossetti's principles may differ from theirs, but they have a common theory, and the Italian cause is loathsome to him.

There is a movement going on in Europe, which is largely human control. It has nearly reached its culminating point, and a few months now are of the greatest importance to those who have been intrusted by the people of Europe with their destinies. It is a fearful thing to tangle with the idea of nations; and if Kossuth had sacrificed the interests of his

country to his personal wishes and vanity, he would have been condemned by every honorable man. I do not believe that the most malicious of our fellow-citizens will object to the course he has pursued, when they have his reasons in fact from himself when he arrives.

As to the remarks concerning the remainder of our guest they are absolutely too contemptible to notice. I find most villainous attempt to figure a set of brave men, that he

ever come under my observation. They are men who are "Carpet Knights"—many of them have been soldiers in their youth, and have gained muscle in many a well-contested field. All are men who assisted in defeating the Austro army, the finest and best disciplined army in Europe—and would have established their independence, but for the overwhelming forces of Russia. Come on board, and I will introduce you to the chief of Kossuth's staff, his representative be-

—a man from the province of Transylvania, whose eloquence aroused a whole province to arms, and who was followed the field by a hundred thousand men. Come and see the brother of one of Hungary's most distinguished Generals with his beautiful and accomplished lady, himself reputed the conqueror of Jellachich. I will show you some gentlemen as refined and correct in their deportment as you meet in the world. Yes, we have a set of men with whom

But I think it unnecessary to dwell upon this subject. I cannot believe that these base slanders will meet with a response, or that they will in the least interfere with the reception of our noble, high-minded guests. I hope to see New York take the lead in welcoming them to our shore.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—

MARKETS.—No sales of Flour to-day—market generally unchanged.

DIED.
Died, in Savannah, Ga., on Thursday night, 14th inst., M.
CASKIE, eldest child of Robert and Mary C. Hutchinson, aged
years, one month and thirteen days.